IVF Programs and Embryo Storage: New Technologies, Old Public Health Issues

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Acknowledgements Barber Fund for Interdisciplinary Legal Research, Wayne State University Law School

Background

- In 2004, 127,977 ART cycles resulted in the birth of 49,458 infants (ART summary report CDC.gov)
- Not all embryos are not transferred in each IVF cycle. Embryo freezing and storage is a component of ART treatment
- The majority of frozen embryos are reserved for ongoing fertility purposes
- Loss of contact with families related to the future disposition of frozen embryos poses enormous clinical practice problems for IVF programs.

Study Objectives

To learn what policies and practices IVF programs have regarding embryo storage

To assist in the development of model clinical guidelines for embryo storage informed consent/agreement

Methods

- A survey instrument was developed with input from content experts in medicine, law, biostatistics and public health
- The survey was distributed by mail to IVF program directors
- A listing of program directors and addresses obtained from the CDC web site, 2003 ART summary report
- Along with the survey instrument, a letter was included requesting that a copy of the program's informed consent be returned with the completed survey

Results

- 399 surveys were distributed
- Responses were received from 102 programs; 99 surveys with complete information were included in this phase of the data analysis

16 were returned with no forwarding address

Among the programs participating, approximately one fourth shared a copy of their informed consent. Written educational materials were also received from several programs

Has embryo storage posed problems for your program?

Almost half (48) of the programs responded that embryo storage had presented problems for their clinical program
 The most frequently reported problems: abandoned embryos, inability/difficulty in contacting parents,

refusal to pay storage fees

22 of the programs are universitybased medical center practices
20 are hospital-based
55 are private practices
2 did not specify

Number of fresh IVF cycles in the past year

| <100 | 18 | |
|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| 100 - 500 | 61 | |
| 501 -1000 | 10 | |
| >1,000 | 4 | |
| Number of past year | | nbryo transfers in the |
| >50 | 45 | |
| 50 - 100 | 24 | |
| 101 - 200 | 17 | |

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>200

All (99) of the programs offer cryopreservation
58 of the programs own their cryopreservation lab
31 are owned by the hospital/medical center or university

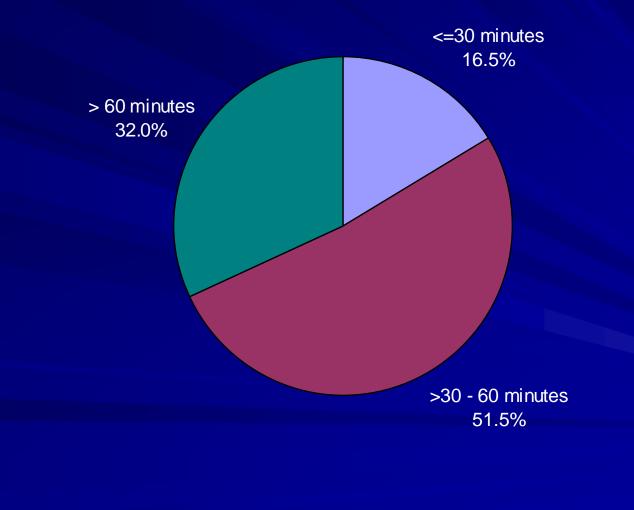
- 95 of the programs require education and counseling for all couples considering ART
- 80 of the programs reported that both parents are required to participate in the counseling

95 of the programs provide written materials for the parents review before they make a final decision

Counseling Session related to ART

The length of the counseling sessions ranged from 10 minutes to 4 hours
 The most frequently reported time was 60 minutes (33)

Counseling Session related to ART

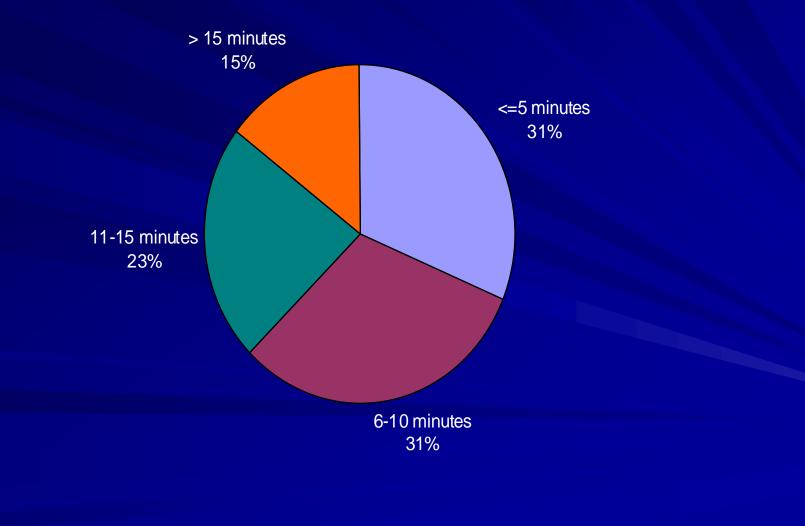


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Counseling session time devoted to embryo storage

The time devoted to embryo storage ranged from 0 – 30 minutes
 The most frequently reported time was 5 minutes (27), followed by 10 minutes (22)

Counseling session time devoted to embryo storage



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Counseling session – embryo storage

One third (33) of the programs reported the content of the counseling related embryo storage had changed in the past 2 years in some the following ways:

- 'emphasizing the need to stay in touch and not abandon embryos'
- 'added questions related to divorce and death'
- 'now refuse to store embryos more than 5 years'
- 'if they abandon embryos, they lose all rights'

Informed consent related to embryo storage

97 of the programs have a separate informed consent/agreement for embryo storage. The agreements specify what will happen in the event of the following:

- Death
- Divorce
- Separation
- Dispute
- Disappearance

93 programs

- 89 programs
 - 76 programs
 - 60 programs
 - e 45 programs

Informed consent – mutual agreement

- 98 of the programs require mutual consent of both parents at the time they enter the agreement
- The program not requiring mutual consent reported that in the event of a dispute, 'the court decides custody'
- 3 programs made special notes, including:
 - 2 programs refuse treatment if no mutual consent
 - 1 program stated 'we let the lawyers sort it out'

Informed consent – maximum length of storage time

- 64 programs reported the agreement specifies a maximum storage time
- If the maximum time has expired, the agreement specifies plans for future disposition including:

| – Destruction | 50 |
|--|----|
| – Donation | 32 |
| – Transfer | 24 |
| Release on request | 16 |

Partner posthumously

9

Informed consent – contact information

47 programs include detailed contact information on how to reach parents for the next 5 years

Among the 47, 21 programs specify the methods and number of attempts to locate the parents if the storage time frame has expired

Informed consent – storage fees

69 programs include storage fees in the agreement

Among the programs including storage fees, 44 detail what actions will be taken if the parents do not pay the fees

Informed consent documentation

95 require signatures of both parents
54 require notarization
23 specify other requirements e.g., photo ID, physician witness

Current work

- Expert leadership and consultation from colleagues in the Law School with the following:
 - Comprehensive review of the informed consent documents received from the programs participating in the study
 - Detailed review/synthesis of existing case law
 - Drafting guidelines for the development of embryo storage agreements

Future Directions

Complete a set of model clinical guidelines to offer IVF programs as they develop or review their informed consent form/agreement

Disseminate the model guidelines by working with reproductive medicine professional organizations